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ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

YORK MSA
WILLIAMSPORT MSA
STATE COLLEGE MSA
SHARON MSA
SCRANTON -
WILKES-BARRE MSA
READING MSA
PITTSBURGH PMSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA
LANCASTER MSA
JOHNSTOWN MSA
HARRISBURG-
LEBANON-CARLISLE
MSA
ERIE MSA
BEAVER COUNTY
PMSA
ALTOONA MSA
ALLENTOWN-
BETHLEHEM MSA

# PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

## .... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

### Highlights

- February's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 4.3 percent was unchanged from January.
- Employment slipped under the five million mark in January.
- Increase in service industries employment was more than double seasonal expectations.
- Hourly earnings and hours worked dropped slightly.
- Weeks claimed were up sharply in January.
- Unadjusted unemployment rates for most counties were up in January.
- January seasonally adjusted rates dropped in all but one labor market area.

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ISSUED: MARCH 1989

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

**Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis**

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## ANNOUNCING

### ...NOTE TO FORMER "BRIEFING PACKAGE" RECIPIENTS

Beginning with this issue, you have been placed on our mailing list to receive our labor market news publication entitled "Pennsylvania's Labor Force....A Monthly Statistical Analysis." This booklet replaces our public release of the "Briefing Package" report. We hope you will find the information which follows interesting and useful. Look for it each month.

### ...REVISED FIGURES

Each year with the release of January estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Pennsylvania, previously reported data undergo annual revisions. These estimates were obtained from a survey of business establishments conducted each month by the State Dept. of Labor & Industry for the U. S. Department of Labor. Revised estimates reflect adjustments based on more complete counts (benchmarks) of employment reported by employers for the first quarter of 1988.

Beginning with this release the data have been revised to first quarter 1988 benchmarks and are, therefore, not strictly comparable to figures published prior to March 1989.

# CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UNCHANGED FROM JANUARY'S 4.3 PERCENT

Pennsylvania's labor force was virtually unchanged in February, holding close to the record-setting levels achieved in January. Both employment and unemployment, seasonally adjusted, showed negligible declines, leaving the statewide rate of unemployment unchanged from January's rate of 4.3 percent, the lowest level in nearly fifteen years.

Data made available through the Current Population Survey (CPS) of households and released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), show February seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,679,000, down 10,000 from January's record high of 5,689,000. February's employment was 132,000 above the highest level reached during 1988, and was 192,000 above the one year ago February figure.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

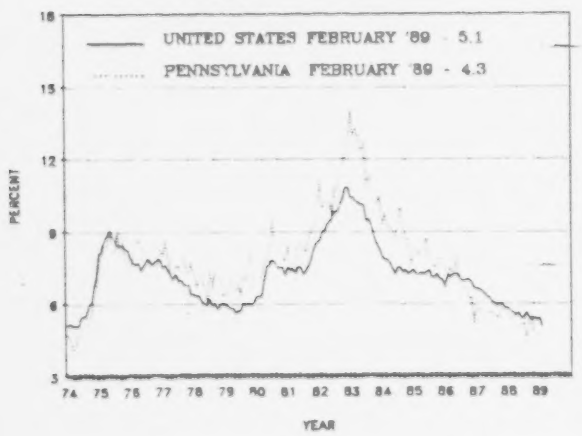


**TABLE 1**
**TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE**
**EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT**
**IN PENNSYLVANIA**
**(All persons in thousands)**

| RESIDENT DATA | FEB. 1989 | JAN. 1989 | FEB. 1988 | NET CHANGE FROM JAN. 1989 | NET CHANGE FROM FEB. 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA | | | | | |
| Civilian Labor Force | 5,932 | 5,947 | 5,793 | -15 | 139 |
| Employment | 5,679 | 5,689 | 5,487 | -10 | 192 |
| Unemployment | 253 | 258 | 306 | -5 | -53 |
| Rate of Unemployment (%) | 4.3 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 0.0 | -1.0 |
| UNADJUSTED DATA | | | | | |
| Civilian Labor Force | 5,814 | 5,884 | 5,672 | -70 | 142 |
| Employment | 5,533 | 5,592 | 5,337 | -59 | 196 |
| Unemployment | 281 | 292 | 335 | -11 | -54 |
| Rate of Unemployment (%) | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.9 | -0.2 | -1.1 |

Pennsylvania's employment growth during the past year, up 3.5 percent from February 1988, outstripped the annual gain of 2.3 percent nationwide. It was a major accomplishment for Pennsylvania considering the very low state population growth compared to a much more rapidly expanding working age population nationwide.

Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, edged down 5,000 to 253,000 in February. This small decline failed to lower the statewide rate of unemployment which held at January's rate of 4.3 percent, seasonally adjusted. The January and February rates were the lowest since April 1974, when the rate was also 4.3 percent. Compared with one year ago, the February rate was down from 5.3 percent representing 53,000 fewer jobless workers.

# TABLE 2
## NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
### (Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

| ESTABLISHMENT DATA | FEB. 1989 AP/ | JAN. 1989 P/ | DEC. 1988 | JAN. 1988 | NET CHANGE TO JAN. 1989 FROM: DEC. 1988 | JAN. 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY | 5002.2 | 4993.9 | 5107.6 | 4893.4 | -113.7 | 100.5 |
| ---MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | 1053.7 | 1054.7 | 1059.5 | 1045.8 | -4.8 | 8.9 |
| DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES | 600.6 | 601.7 | 605.5 | 596.1 | -3.8 | 5.6 |
| LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS | | 30.3 | 31.1 | 29.6 | -0.8 | 0.7 |
| FURNITURE AND FIXTURES | | 21.4 | 21.7 | 22.2 | -0.3 | -0.8 |
| STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS | | 46.0 | 47.5 | 45.7 | -1.5 | 0.3 |
| PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES | | 92.1 | 91.8 | 89.7 | 0.3 | 2.4 |
| FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS | | 92.7 | 92.5 | 91.2 | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL | | 110.1 | 109.8 | 105.9 | 0.3 | 4.2 |
| ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT | | 91.2 | 92.2 | 92.4 | -1.0 | -1.2 |
| TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT | | 61.1 | 61.7 | 62.3 | -0.6 | -1.2 |
| INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS | | 36.3 | 36.5 | 36.4 | -0.2 | -0.1 |
| MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES | | 20.5 | 20.7 | 20.7 | -0.2 | -0.2 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES | 453.1 | 453.0 | 454.0 | 449.7 | -1.0 | 3.3 |
| FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS | | 91.8 | 93.0 | 91.1 | -1.2 | 0.7 |
| TOBACCO MANUFACTURES | | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS | | 30.6 | 30.7 | 30.6 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS. | | 83.1 | 82.6 | 84.3 | 0.5 | -1.2 |
| PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS | | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| PRINTING AND PUBLISHING | | 83.8 | 84.0 | 81.9 | -0.2 | 1.9 |
| CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS | | 60.0 | 59.8 | 58.7 | 0.2 | 1.3 |
| PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS | | 10.1 | 10.3 | 9.9 | -0.2 | 0.2 |
| RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS | | 40.4 | 40.5 | 39.7 | -0.1 | 0.7 |
| LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS | | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 0.1 | -0.4 |
| ---NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | 3947.6 | 3939.0 | 4047.3 | 3845.8 | -108.3 | 93.2 |
| MINING | 27.4 | 27.9 | 28.7 | 29.2 | -0.8 | -1.3 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 207.3 | 211.8 | 234.6 | 195.8 | -22.8 | 16.0 |
| TRANSPORTATION | 149.4 | 147.9 | 152.4 | 144.4 | -4.5 | 3.5 |
| PUBLIC UTILITIES | 103.3 | 103.7 | 103.8 | 104.8 | -0.1 | -1.1 |
| COMMUNICATIONS | | 49.4 | 49.6 | 49.8 | -0.2 | -0.4 |
| ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY | | 54.3 | 54.2 | 55.0 | 0.1 | -0.7 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 269.8 | 270.1 | 272.7 | 264.7 | -2.6 | 5.4 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 858.6 | 870.8 | 912.1 | 858.2 | -41.3 | 12.6 |
| GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES | | 131.2 | 142.9 | 131.1 | -11.7 | 0.1 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE | 291.6 | 291.8 | 293.1 | 288.6 | -1.3 | 3.2 |
| BANKING | | 87.6 | 87.1 | 87.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| INSURANCE CARRIERS | | 85.1 | 85.4 | 83.4 | -0.3 | 1.7 |
| SERVICES | 1339.3 | 1325.0 | 1345.0 | 1274.1 | -20.0 | 50.9 |
| BUSINESS SERVICES | | 233.6 | 236.1 | 219.5 | -2.5 | 14.1 |
| HEALTH SERVICES | | 437.8 | 437.4 | 422.8 | 0.4 | 15.0 |
| --HOSPITALS | | 240.3 | 239.2 | 233.8 | 1.1 | 6.5 |
| LEGAL SERVICES | | 38.6 | 38.5 | 36.8 | 0.1 | 1.8 |
| EDUCATIONAL SERVICES | | 151.0 | 158.1 | 147.2 | -7.1 | 3.8 |
| SOCIAL SERVICES | | 90.5 | 91.0 | 86.4 | -0.5 | 4.1 |
| MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES | | 65.4 | 65.3 | 60.9 | 0.1 | 4.5 |
| OTHER SERVICES | | 308.1 | 318.6 | 300.5 | -10.5 | 7.6 |
| GOVERNMENT | 700.9 | 690.0 | 704.9 | 686.0 | -14.9 | 4.0 |
| FEDERAL | | 138.6 | 139.3 | 141.3 | -0.7 | -2.7 |
| STATE | | 151.4 | 158.8 | 150.2 | -7.4 | 1.2 |
| LOCAL | | 400.0 | 406.8 | 394.5 | -6.8 | 5.5 |
| ---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.8 | -0.6 | -1.6 |

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

## NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT RISES IN FEBRUARY

According to advance preliminary figures, Pennsylvania's total nonagricultural establishment employment rose by 8,300 since January, instead of dropping its normal 1,400.

An increase of 8,600 in nonmanufacturing instead of the typical decline for this period, brought employment to a level of 5,002,200. The growth was mostly due to an increase of 14,300 jobs in service industries, which was more than double the seasonal norm. All nonmanufacturing industries had a better-than-expected performance for the month with the exception of government, which was expected to gain another 4,000 jobs. A reduced level of highway snow removal throughout the State was probably responsible for much of this difference.

The monthly loss in manufacturing was slightly more than expected, as nondurable goods employment failed to rebound from its usual January low.

## EMPLOYMENT SLIPS UNDER FIVE MILLION IN JANUARY

Nonagricultural establishment employment in January fell below five million for the first time since March 1988. In typical fashion, employment levels in Pennsylvania's businesses and factories dropped sharply. With the end of many temporary holiday sales jobs in retail trade and the effect of winter weather on construction activity, nonfarm jobs declined by 113,700 since December. However, the loss was less than seasonally expected.

Both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing resisted the job loss numbers of a typical January. Within manufacturing, the durable and nondurable goods sectors were both down less than normal for this time of year. Manufacturing jobs were down 4,800 since December, significantly better than the typical 10,500 loss for this period. Over the year, manufacturing jobs rose statewide by 8,900, a necessary occurrence for the Commonwealth to sustain economic growth.

Within nonmanufacturing, January's job level of 3,939,000 was 108,300 below December's count. This was less of a setback than normal due to subdued declines in trade and government.

Construction employment displayed its usual January drop, falling by 22,800 to a job total of 211,800. Compared to January 1988, however, employment was up 16,000.

Service industries recorded normal seasonal job losses for the month, with educational services, business services, hotel, and amusement services contributing to the decline. Despite the monthly drop, employment in services was up 50,900 from one year ago.

## TABLE 3
## PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
## OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
### (Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

| INDUSTRY TITLE | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS | | | AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS | | | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JAN. 1989 P/ | DEC. 1988 | JAN. 1988 | JAN. 1989 P/ | DEC. 1988 | JAN. 1988 | JAN. 1989 P/ | DEC. 1988 | JAN. 1988 |
| MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | $426.59 | $430.32 | $415.95 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.9 | $10.43 | $10.47 | $10.17 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 467.88 | 469.96 | 456.12 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 11.14 | 11.19 | 10.86 |
| LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS | 341.43 | 340.58 | 342.46 | 39.2 | 38.7 | 40.1 | 8.71 | 8.80 | 8.54 |
| FURNITURE AND FIXTURES | 363.86 | 362.58 | 345.54 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39.1 | 9.12 | 9.11 | 8.84 |
| STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS. | 469.27 | 463.19 | 441.00 | 42.7 | 42.3 | 42.0 | 10.99 | 10.95 | 10.50 |
| PRIMARY METALS | 559.80 | 565.87 | 541.45 | 43.7 | 43.9 | 42.6 | 12.81 | 12.89 | 12.71 |
| FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS | 453.88 | 456.15 | 449.63 | 42.3 | 42.5 | 42.7 | 10.73 | 10.78 | 10.53 |
| NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY | 496.93 | 496.37 | 479.70 | 43.4 | 43.2 | 43.1 | 11.45 | 11.49 | 11.13 |
| ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH. | 413.30 | 414.32 | 426.72 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 42.0 | 10.13 | 10.13 | 10.16 |
| TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT | 536.32 | 540.09 | 521.80 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 42.5 | 12.80 | 12.89 | 12.28 |
| INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD. | 436.70 | 445.71 | 422.50 | 41.0 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 10.70 | 10.74 | 10.23 |
| MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES | 415.51 | 404.54 | 366.42 | 39.8 | 38.2 | 37.1 | 10.44 | 10.59 | 9.58 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 373.28 | 378.65 | 383.27 | 39.5 | 39.9 | 39.4 | 9.45 | 9.49 | 9.22 |
| FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS | 416.16 | 419.84 | 403.97 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 10.30 | 10.24 | 9.95 |
| TOBACCO PRODUCTS | 273.92 | 257.56 | 240.77 | 42.6 | 40.2 | 39.6 | 6.43 | 6.41 | 6.08 |
| TEXTILE PRODUCTS | 289.59 | 289.59 | 276.19 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 38.2 | 7.35 | 7.35 | 7.23 |
| APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS | 226.98 | 224.16 | 215.49 | 35.3 | 35.3 | 34.7 | 6.43 | 6.35 | 6.21 |
| PAPER PRODUCTS | 473.47 | 468.32 | 472.16 | 43.2 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 10.96 | 11.20 | 10.78 |
| PRINTING AND PUBLISHING | 424.88 | 444.00 | 431.94 | 38.8 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 10.95 | 10.99 | 10.88 |
| CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS | 541.58 | 555.59 | 522.37 | 43.5 | 44.2 | 43.1 | 12.45 | 12.57 | 12.12 |
| PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS | 595.30 | 636.24 | 590.66 | 41.6 | 43.3 | 42.1 | 14.31 | 14.74 | 14.03 |
| RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS | 382.13 | 377.15 | 376.32 | 41.9 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 9.12 | 9.11 | 8.96 |
| LEATHER PRODUCTS | 244.22 | 243.94 | 223.05 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 37.3 | 6.53 | 6.54 | 5.98 |
| NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | | |
| ANTHRACITE COAL MINING | 453.83 | 464.58 | 443.12 | 37.6 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 12.07 | 12.22 | 11.88 |
| BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING | 666.84 | 661.50 | 645.33 | 42.6 | 42.0 | 41.5 | 16.17 | 15.75 | 15.55 |
| COMMUNICATIONS | 541.33 | 534.26 | 525.60 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 13.67 | 13.56 | 13.34 |
| ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY | 670.82 | 669.24 | 659.66 | 42.7 | 42.9 | 43.2 | 15.71 | 15.60 | 15.27 |
| GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES | 186.66 | 198.69 | 184.47 | 28.0 | 30.9 | 28.4 | 6.41 | 6.43 | 6.23 |

P/ Preliminary data.

### HOURLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED DROP SLIGHTLY

In January, average weekly earnings of $426.59 for Pennsylvania's manufacturing production workers were $3.73 less than last months. This was caused by a slightly shorter workweek (-0.2 hour) and a decrease of $.04 an hour in wages. However, paychecks were still $10.64 more than a year ago for the equivalent hours worked of 40.9.

In the durable goods sector, hours worked paralleled the month-ago and year-ago level of 42.0. Primary metals workers received the largest paychecks ($559.80) and worked the most hours (43.7) during January. Their hourly wages of $12.81 were followed closely by $12.80 an hour paid to transportation equipment workers. Workers in petroleum and coal products industries were the higest paid in the nondurable goods group, even with a loss of $.43 an hour and a 1.7 hour shorter workweek from a month ago.

In nonmanufacturing, electric, gas and sanitary workers received the highest wages and worked the most hours. They had increases in hourly and weekly earnings, and hours worked from both month-ago and year-ago levels. There were decreases across-the-board for workers in general merchandise stores. This was due to a sharp cutback in average weekly hours following the Christmas shopping season.

## UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

### TABLE 4
### UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
### (Not seasonally adjusted)

| | JANUARY 1989 | DECEMBER 1988 | JANUARY 1988 | NET CHANGE FROM DEC. 88 | NET CHANGE FROM JAN. 88 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CLAIMS ACTIVITY | | | | | |
| Initial Claims | 132,682 | 124,392 | 143,595 | 8,290 | -10,913 |
| Weeks Claimed | 720,982 | 499,960 | 670,367 | 221,022 | 50,615 |
| ---Average Weekly Volume | 163,860 | 113,627 | 159,611 | 50,233 | 4,249 |
| Insured Unemployed Rate | 3.5% | 2.4% | 3.5% | 1.1 | 0.0 |
| PAYMENT ACTIVITY | | | | | |
| First Payments | 66,862 | 33,747 | 68,437 | 33,115 | -1,575 |
| Final Payments | 8,482 | 6,746 | 7,926 | 1,736 | 556 |
| Weeks Paid | 556,480 | 450,441 | 564,425 | 106,039 | -7,945 |
| Net Benefit Amount | $90,742,543 | $69,591,740 | $84,803,799 | $21,150,803 | $5,938,744 |
| Avg. Check Amount | $163.07 | $154.50 | $150.25 | $8.57 | $12.82 |

### WEEKS CLAIMED UP SHARPLY IN JANUARY

Although the number of initial claims moved upward by 7 percent between December and January, the January total of 132,682 is 8 percent below a year ago and the lowest for the month since 1973. By contrast, weeks claimed in January jumped by a substantial 44 percent from a month ago. The size of this increase in weeks claimed was forged by over-the-month gains in initial claims of 52 percent in December and 28 percent in November. As a result, weeks claimed in January were 50,615 or 8 percent above a year ago, which is the second time in the last three months that the weeks claimed total topped the previous year's mark.

The average check amount for January was a record $163.07, exceeding the previous high by $7.38. The upsurge in the average check amount can be largely traced to the elimination of the 5 percent benefit reduction (a provision of the 1983 Amendments to the Unemployment Compensation Law) as of January 1, 1989.

### UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - JANAUARY 1989

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Income | $ 30,045,376 | Cash Reserves | $ 1,103,220,049 |
| Disbursements | $ 90,727,690 | Federal Loans | 0 |
| | | Net Reserves | $ 1,103,220,049 |

## UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

### JANUARY UNADJUSTED RATES FOR MOST COUNTIES INCREASED FROM MONTH-AGO LEVELS

Unadjusted rates for sixty-four counties increased by 0.1 to 2.8 percentage points. Only three counties had declines since December 1988: Sullivan (-1.2), Northumberland (-0.4), and Snyder (-0.4). This was to be expected since Pennsylvania's unadjusted rate went up 0.8 percentage point to its January rate of 5.0, as cutbacks in trade, construction, and other seasonal industries reduced employment.

Juniata, Huntingdon, Indiana, and Forest counties recorded double-digit unemployment rates. Of the twenty-two counties with rates less than the State, nineteen were in the Eastern half, two were in the West and one was in the Central portion of the State.

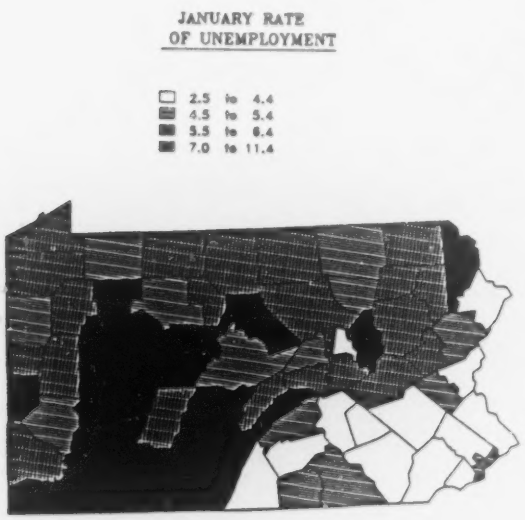


**TABLE 5**
**PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT**
**(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)**
**JANUARY - 1989**

| COUNTY | RANK | RATE (%) | VOLUME |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chester | 1 | 2.8 | 5500 |
| Montgomery | 2 | 2.9 | 11400 |
| Cumberland | 3 | 3.0 | 3300 |
| Delaware | 4 | 3.2 | 9800 |
| Bucks | 5 | 3.3 | 10000 |
| Lancaster | 6 | 3.5 | 7700 |
| Lebanon | 7 | 3.8 | 2400 |
| Franklin | 8 | 3.9 | 2200 |
| Dauphin | 9 | 4.1 | 5500 |
| Pike | 9 | 4.1 | 500 |
| Northampton | 11 | 4.2 | 4900 |
| Berks | 12 | 4.3 | 7600 |
| Montour | 12 | 4.3 | 400 |
| Allegheny | 14 | 4.5 | 28900 |
| Lehigh | 14 | 4.5 | 6700 |
| York | 14 | 4.5 | 8400 |
| Adams | 17 | 4.6 | 1900 |
| Bradford | 17 | 4.6 | 1500 |
| Monroe | 17 | 4.6 | 2100 |
| Union | 20 | 4.7 | 800 |
| Mercer | 21 | 4.8 | 2400 |
| Sullivan | 21 | 4.8 | 100 |
| Warren | 23 | 5.1 | 1100 |
| Elk | 24 | 5.2 | 900 |
| Perry | 24 | 5.2 | 1100 |
| Philadelphia | 24 | 5.2 | 38600 |
| Centre | 27 | 5.3 | 3300 |
| Erie | 28 | 5.5 | 7400 |
| Lackawanna | 28 | 5.5 | 6100 |
| Butler | 30 | 5.6 | 4100 |
| Tioga | 31 | 6.0 | 1100 |
| Lawrence | 32 | 6.1 | 2900 |
| Washington | 32 | 6.1 | 5600 |
| Cameron | 34 | 6.2 | 200 |
| Mifflin | 34 | 6.2 | 1300 |
| Lycoming | 36 | 6.4 | 3900 |
| McKean | 36 | 6.4 | 1300 |
| Susquehanna | 36 | 6.4 | 1200 |
| Venango | 36 | 6.4 | 1700 |
| Carbon | 40 | 6.5 | 1700 |
| Luzerne | 41 | 6.6 | 10700 |
| Northumberland | 41 | 6.6 | 3300 |
| Snyder | 41 | 6.6 | 1300 |
| Potter | 44 | 6.7 | 500 |
| Schuylkill | 44 | 6.7 | 4900 |
| Crawford | 46 | 6.8 | 2700 |
| Cambria | 47 | 6.9 | 4400 |
| Wyoming | 47 | 6.9 | 900 |
| Wayne | 49 | 7.1 | 1400 |
| Westmoreland | 50 | 7.3 | 12800 |
| Blair | 51 | 7.4 | 4400 |
| Columbia | 52 | 7.5 | 2400 |
| Clinton | 53 | 8.0 | 1200 |
| Jefferson | 54 | 8.5 | 1800 |
| Bedford | 55 | 8.6 | 1900 |
| Beaver | 56 | 8.7 | 5200 |
| Somerset | 56 | 8.7 | 2900 |
| Clarion | 58 | 8.8 | 1500 |
| Armstrong | 59 | 8.9 | 2600 |
| Fulton | 60 | 9.2 | 600 |
| Greene | 61 | 9.4 | 1300 |
| Clearfield | 62 | 9.6 | 3400 |
| Fayette | 62 | 9.6 | 5700 |
| Juniata | 64 | 10.4 | 1100 |
| Huntingdon | 65 | 10.5 | 2000 |
| Indiana | 65 | 10.5 | 3700 |
| Forest | 67 | 10.7 | 200 |

## PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

**TABLE 6**
**TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE**
**BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA**
**(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)**

| AREA | JANUARY 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER | JANUARY 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE% | DECEMBER 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER | DECEMBER 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE% | JANUARY 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER | JANUARY 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNITED STATES | 6716 | 5.4 | 6554 | 5.3 | 6980 | 5.8 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 258 | 4.3 | 273 | 4.7 | 325 | 5.6 |
| LABOR MARKET AREA | | | | | | |
| ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA | 13.0 | 3.9 | 13.2 | 4.0 | 17.0 | 5.2 |
| ALTOONA MSA | 3.6 | 5.9 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 7.1 |
| BEAVER COUNTY PMSA | 4.6 | 7.7 | 5.0 | 8.4 | 5.9 | 9.6 |
| ERIE MSA | 6.6 | 4.9 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 8.9 | 6.8 |
| HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA | 10.3 | 3.1 | 12.5 | 3.9 | 12.7 | 4.0 |
| JOHNSTOWN MSA | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 8.1 |
| LANCASTER MSA | 7.0 | 3.1 | 7.7 | 3.5 | 8.6 | 3.9 |
| PHILADELPHIA PMSA | 95.0 | 3.8 | 98.3 | 4.0 | 106.9 | 4.4 |
| PITTSBURGH PMSA | 45.7 | 4.6 | 50.1 | 5.2 | 63.5 | 6.5 |
| READING MSA | 6.9 | 3.9 | 8.4 | 4.7 | 8.5 | 4.9 |
| SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA | 19.5 | 5.3 | 19.3 | 5.4 | 24.0 | 6.7 |
| SHARON MSA | 2.0 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 5.3 |
| STATE COLLEGE MSA | 3.0 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 5.4 |
| WILLIAMSPORT MSA | 3.2 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 5.7 |
| YORK MSA | 8.6 | 3.8 | 10.1 | 4.5 | 9.8 | 4.5 |

* Preliminary data.

### RATES DROP IN ALL BUT ONE LABOR MARKET AREA

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates dropped in all but one labor market area during January. The increase was a modest 0.1 percentage point in State College MSA. All fifteen areas recorded rates less than a year ago. Lancaster MSA and Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA had the lowest rate (3.1), while Beaver County PMSA continued to display the highest rate (7.7); however, this rate was 0.7 percentage point less than a month ago. The rates for seven labor market areas were lower than Pennsylvania's rate of 4.3 percent, while the remaining eight were higher.

### SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for the Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 2.8 for SDA 21 to 8.7 for SDA 05. All SDAs recorded increases from December ranging from 0.1 to 1.7 percentage points.

# TABLE 7
## MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
## JANUARY 1989 — PRELIMINARY
## (DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

| SDA NO. | COUNTIES | LABOR FORCE | EMP. | UNEMP. | RATE(%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | Erie | 133.7 | 126.3 | 7.4 | 5.5 |
| 02 | Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren | 106.1 | 98.9 | 7.2 | 6.7 |
| 03 | City of Pittsburgh | 173.4 | 165.3 | 8.2 | 4.7 |
| 04 | Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh | 475.0 | 454.3 | 20.7 | 4.4 |
| 05 | Beaver | 60.1 | 54.9 | 5.2 | 8.7 |
| 06 | Armstrong, Butler, Indiana | 137.0 | 126.7 | 10.4 | 7.6 |
| 07 | Fayette, Westmoreland | 234.0 | 215.6 | 18.4 | 7.9 |
| 08 | Greene, Washington | 105.7 | 98.9 | 6.9 | 6.5 |
| 09 | Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter | 105.5 | 97.3 | 8.1 | 7.7 |
| 10 | Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset | 204.0 | 187.9 | 16.2 | 7.9 |
| 11 | Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Mifflin | 160.7 | 150.9 | 9.8 | 6.1 |
| 12 | Columbia, Juniata, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union | 137.6 | 128.4 | 9.2 | 6.7 |
| 13 | Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming | 84.8 | 80.0 | 4.8 | 5.7 |
| 14 | Lackawanna | 110.8 | 104.7 | 6.1 | 5.5 |
| 15 | Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne | 103.1 | 97.4 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| 16 | Luzerne, Schuylkill | 236.5 | 220.9 | 15.6 | 6.6 |
| 17 | Philadelphia | 749.6 | 711.0 | 38.6 | 5.2 |
| 18 | Bucks | 300.4 | 290.4 | 10.0 | 3.3 |
| 19 | Montgomery | 394.6 | 383.2 | 11.4 | 2.9 |
| 20 | Delaware | 303.8 | 294.0 | 9.8 | 3.2 |
| 21 | Chester | 195.1 | 189.6 | 5.5 | 2.8 |
| 22 | Lehigh, Northampton | 266.4 | 254.8 | 11.6 | 4.3 |
| 23 | Berks | 178.1 | 170.4 | 7.6 | 4.3 |
| 24 | Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry | 325.6 | 313.3 | 12.3 | 3.8 |
| 25 | Lancaster | 222.3 | 214.6 | 7.7 | 3.5 |
| 26 | York | 186.0 | 177.6 | 8.4 | 4.5 |
| 27 | Adams, Franklin | 96.0 | 92.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 |
| 28 | Lawrence, Mercer | 98.3 | 93.0 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| | **PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL** | 5884.0 | 5592.0 | 292.0 | 5.0 |

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

# TECHNICAL NOTES

## Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

## Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

## Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.